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 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT  
 CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Yugoslavia  
 SUBJECT Economic - Industry, power  
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers  
 WHERE PUBLISHED Ljubljana  
 DATE PUBLISHED 1 - 26 Mar 1950  
 LANGUAGE Slovenian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950  
 DATE DIST. 21 Apr 1950

NO. OF PAGES 3

SUPPLEMENT TO  
 REPORT NO.

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#### ELECTRIFICATION OF YUGOSLAVIA PROGRESSES

ADDITIONAL POWER PLANTS TO BE BUILT ON THE DRAVA -- Slovenski Porocevalec,  
 No 59, 9 Mar 50

The hydroelectric power plant at Vuzenica, which will be the fourth on the Drava River, will have the same capacity as the power plant on Mariborski Otok. Thus far, there are three power plants in operation on the Drava River: Mariborski Otok, Fala, and Dravograd. These three plants utilize only one fourth of the water power which is available on the Drava River between the Austrian border and Maribor. Two additional power plants will be built shortly on the Drava River, one at Vuhred and the other at Ozbolt.

For supplying power through the areas where the load is heavy in the evening, an especially powerful power plant with a large reservoir is projected at the mouth of the Lobjnica River on Pohorje Mountain. Here the water will collect all day. During the night, when the load of the Drava River power plants is not great, the water from the Drava River will be drawn into that reservoir. This auxiliary plant will be in operation only for several hours during the day and will help to cover the need for power during the hours when the load is greatest.

Once the plants at Vuzenica, Vuhred, and Ozbolt are in operation, and the two additional units of the power plant at Mariborski Otok are installed, the entire Drava River power system will have a capacity of about 340,000 kilowatts, or twice as much as all the hydroelectric power plants of prewar Yugoslavia.

The Drava River power plants will supply power to large factories, especially to the new aluminum factory in Strnisce, which alone will use all the power produced by two power plants on the Drava River. The Drava power plants will also supply power to the nitrogen factory in Ruse, to the automobile factory in Maribor, and to other industries in Slovenia and Eastern Croatia.

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POWER PLANT TO BEGIN OPERATION IN APRIL -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 70,  
22 Mar 50, No 73, 25 Mar 50

The 1,500-kilowatt hydroelectric power plant at Musovica Rijeka in Montenegro will begin operation at the end of April 1950.

Recently, the power lines between the plant at Musovica Rijeka and Kolasin and between the plant and the new lumber combine at Mojkovac were completed. The transformer station in Kolasin also has been built.

Two turbogenerator units will be installed in the Jajce II hydroelectric power plant on the Vrbas River in 1951. The third unit will be installed in 1952. When the Jajce II plant is completed, its three units will have the same capacity as the hydroelectric power plant at Fala.

Recently, the second turbogenerator unit was installed in the hydroelectric power plant on the Savica River in Slovenia. The unit consists of two Pelton turbines. The generator has a power of 2,200 kilovolt amperes. Also, the entire hydroelectric equipment and a new 12-ton transformer were installed. When all the installations are completed, the plant will have a capacity of 3,600 kilowatts and will produce 16 million kilowatt hours of power per year. The second unit will begin operation in May 1950.

2.5 BILLION KILOWATT HOURS OF POWER FOR SLOVENIA -- Ljudska Pravica, No 73,  
26 Mar 50

The aluminum factory in Strnisce will use at least 286 million kilowatt-hours of power per year for the production of 13,000 tons of aluminum. In the future, 1,000 kilowatt-hours of power per consumer per year will be available for consumption in Slovenia. The Drava River power plants will produce 1.5 billion kilowatt-hours per year, and the Sava River hydroelectric power plants and the Slovenian thermal power plants will produce one billion kilowatt-hours per year. Thus, Slovenia will produce a total of 2.5 billion kilowatt-hours per year in the future.

This means that 2,000 kilowatt-hours per year could be distributed to each consumer in Slovenia. The average Yugoslav consumption will be 1,000 kilowatt-hours per year per consumer. Consequently, Slovenia will be able to furnish one half of the power it produces to other republics.

Several hundred kilometers of 110-and 220-kilovolt high-tension transmission lines are scheduled to be constructed in Slovenia in the future.

SERBIAN POWER TO INCREASE -- Ljudska Pravica, No 64/II, 16 Mar 50

In 1939, Serbia produced 152 million kilowatt-hours of electricity; in 1946, 177 million; and in 1949, 320,332,000 kilowatt-hours. This year's production will be 20 percent greater, or 386 million kilowatt-hours more than in 1949.

The following power plants will contribute the most power for Serbian electrification: the hydroelectric power plant at Mali Zvornik on the Drina River will produce 200 million kilowatt-hours in 1951; and two power plants with a capacity of 78 million kilowatt hours per year, on the Vlasina River, which will be completed at the end of 1951. The annual capacity of all the power plants on the Vlasina River, when in operation, will be 188 million kilowatt-hours. The total capacity of old and new power plants in Serbia will be 1,086,900,000 kilowatt-hours [in 1951?].

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WORK ON SERBIAN POWER PLANTS PROGRESSES -- Ljudska Pravica, No 51/II, 1 Mar 50

Work on the hydroelectric power plant on the Vlasina River continued through the winter. The artificial lake of the power plant will hold 80 million cubic meters of water.

The hydroelectric power plant located in Sokolovica on the Timok River will be completed this year. The first turbine is already in operation. Two additional turbines will begin operation in the near future. The power plant will have a capacity of 5,000 horsepower.

The "Drina III" hydroelectric power plant, which will be as powerful as the plant on the Vlasina River, will have a capacity of 80,000 kilowatts.

Work on the power plants in Ovcar-Banja and in Medjuvrsje on the Zapadna Morava River is progressing. This winter, the construction of a hydroelectric power plant began in Raska near Vrela Rijeka.

All these power plants are in Serbia.

NEW THERMAL POWER PLANT BEGINS OPERATION -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 58, 8 Mar 50, No 64, 15 Mar 50

The Rasa coal basin in Istria, which thus far has been inadequately supplied with power from its own plants (at Vlaska and Strmac, with a combined capacity of 3,900 kilowatts) and from the power plants on the Soca River, now has a new thermal electric power plant. The power plant, with a turbogenerator unit of 15,000 kilowatts, or 20,500 horsepower, began operation recently. The surplus power produced will be distributed to the power-line net in Istria and in the Slovenian Primorje. This surplus will be used especially when the power plants on the Soca River are not able to operate at full capacity because of low water.

NEW HYDROELECTRIC PLANT -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 57, 7 Mar 50

The hydroelectric power plant at Zrnovci on the Zrnovka River, near Kocane in Macedonia, began operation on 5 March 1950. The plant has a capacity of 1,800 kilowatts and will produce 7 million kilowatt-hours of power per year. Power lines from the power plant at Zrnovci to the lead mine at Zletovo and to Stip will be constructed soon. The power plant will assist in the electrification of the area between Kocane and Stip.

GENERATOR PRODUCTION INCREASES BY 378 PERCENT -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 55, 4 Mar 50

In comparison with 1948, the 1949 production of generators in the "Rade Koncar" Enterprise in Zagreb was 378 percent greater, production of transformers 233 percent greater, and production of electric motors 137 percent greater. Chief Engineer Tomo Bosanec made the blueprints for 20 large generators. In 1949, the enterprise began the construction of 2,500-kilowatt transformers, in addition to special transformers for the ironworks in Jesenice and in Sisak.

In 1949, the enterprise also constructed a new type of motor for the operation of conveyers in the new rolling mill in Javornik. Recently, the "Rade Koncar" Enterprise constructed large, modern hydrogenerator testing stations.

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